

History of Florida Tabloid Questions and Answers

Geographic Location, The Land and The Climate

Page 3

Map Skills:

On a map, identify the locations in this section. **Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, Straits of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Panhandle, Pensacola, Tallahassee, Florida Keys, and Key Largo.**

Test Your Knowledge:

1. When people go to the beach on the East Coast of Florida, what ocean can they swim in? **The Atlantic Ocean.**
2. A peninsula has water on three sides.
 - a. Is Florida a peninsula or an island? **It is a peninsula. (page 3)**
 - b. What bodies of water surround Florida? **Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Straits of Florida. (page 3)**
3. North and South Florida were separated millions of years ago.
 - a. What separated them? **A body of water called the Florida Trench. (page 3)**
 - b. What filled it in? **The activity of volcanoes some 200 million years ago filled in the trench. (page 3)**
4. What three land regions were formed by the constant rising and falling of water levels? **Atlantic Coastal Plain, Florida Highlands, and the Gulf Coastal Plain. (page 3)**

Activity:

Choose one of the landforms in this section, draw a picture of the landform you chose, and write a short essay describing it. Provide examples of landforms in the essay.

Activity will differ from student to student.

Page 5

Reading Check:

Why does Florida have a mild climate?

Florida's southern tip is near the equator which explains its warm temperatures. (page 4)

Map Skill:

While you read, use a map to locate and identify the areas discussed in this section.

Tallahassee; Martin, Palm Beach, and Miami-Dade counties; Atlantic Ocean; Hendry County; and Lake Okeechobee.

Test Your Knowledge:

Do you live east or west of Interstate 95?

Student answers will vary.

Reading Check:

1. What two states are smaller than Palm Beach County?

- a. Washington and Vermont
- b. Delaware and Rhode Island (page 4)**
- c. Connecticut and Massachusetts
- d. New Hampshire and Delaware

2. What happened in 1992? **Hurricane Andrew. (page 5)**

Activity:

1. Get a tropical storm/hurricane-tracking map and begin tracking storms. **Can do this exercise only if there are storms reported by the media or NOAA.**

2. Visit www.pbchistoryonline.org, click on geography. Read “Sandy Flatlands.”
 - a. Describe what a sandy flatland is. **Lower flat land stretches to the even lower former wetlands of the Everglades. Here and there scrub areas or pine forests maintain a dry environment on sandy soil that drains quickly.**
 - b. Are there any in Palm Beach County? Yes, **The Rosemary Scrub Natural Area and Seacrest Scrub Natural Area.**

3. Visit the National Hurricane Center web site, www.nhc.noaa.org. Explore the website. What can you learn from this web site about hurricanes?
Student answers will vary.

Short Answer:

What is the eye of a hurricane? Does the eye wall cause the most damage during a hurricane? **The eye is an area of calm winds and low pressure which is surrounded by an eye wall. Yes, the eye wall causes the most damage. (page 5)**

Florida’s Early Native Americans

Page 7

1. When was the last Ice Age? **12,000 years ago. (page 3)**

2. How were shell mounds created? **Shell mounds are created over long periods of time by tossing shells into piles or mounds. (page 7)**

Activity:

Go online to research what an Ice Age is. After you do your research, explain an Ice Age. Draw what you think a shell mound may look like. **Drawings will vary.**

Write About It:

1. What do you think life was like for Jonathan Dickinson and the other English travelers during their journey to St. Augustine? **Student answers will vary.**

2. Write a short journal entry from the point of view of one of the travelers. Describe what you see and how you feel. Tell of your concerns and your excitement. **Student answers will vary but must be from a traveler’s point of view, what they saw and felt, their concerns, and excitement.**

Page 9

Reading Check:

1. What does “Calusa” mean? **Fierce people. (page 8)**
2. What does Caloosahatchee mean?
Select the best answer.
 - a. River of Turtles.
 - b. Snake River
 - c. River of the Calusa. (page 8)**
 - d. None of the above.
3. Who gave the Belle Glade Culture its name? **Archaeologists named this culture Belle Glade, after excavating a site in Belle Glade in 1934. (page 9)**
4. What was their primary means of transportation? **Canoes. (page 9)**
5. Why were shell middens destroyed in the 20th century? **The middens were destroyed to make way for development and for their shells to build roads. (page 10)**

Write About It:

What do you think life was like for the ancient people who lived around Lake Okeechobee a thousand years ago? **Student answers will vary.**

Map Skill:

Identify on a map where the Ais, Jeaga, Tequesta, Calusa, and Belle Glade Culture lived. **Ais-from Martin County to Cape Canaveral; Jeaga-Coastal Palm Beach County; Tequesta-Boca Raton to Miami; Calusa-Southwest coast of Florida; and Belle Glade Culture-Around Lake Okeechobee and up the Kissimmee River.**

Colonial Florida

Page 11

Reading Check:

1. Were the Spanish successful in their first attempts to settle Florida? Why or why not? **No, they were not successful. Various reasons such as weather, running low on supplies, fighting with the native peoples of Florida. (pages 11-12)**
2. Who was Esteban, and why is he important to Florida history? **Esteban was a Black explorer slave and was with Pánfilo de Narváez. Esteban was one of four survivors of the Narváez expedition to make it Mexico City. He later led explorers throughout the U.S. Southwest. (page 11)**

Talk About It:

Why do you think the Calusa attacked the Spanish? **The Calusa were war-like and did not like the new people (Spaniards) who came to their territory. Student answers may vary.**

Test Your Knowledge:

Who built St. Augustine? **Pedro Menéndez de Avilés. (page 12, 14)**

Reading Check:

Why did the King of Spain send Menéndez to Florida? **To defend Spanish territory and to force the French to leave Florida. (page 12)**

Page 13

Map Skill:

1. On a map, draw where East Florida and West Florida were located.
2. On the left is a British map from 1765. Why do you think Florida is composed of many islands and not one land mass? **The Europeans really did not know what the interior of Florida was like because very few ever made it inland. (page 13)**

Short Answer:

What other present-day states were part of British West Florida? **Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. (page 13)**

Reading Check:

How did Spain get Florida back from the British? **At the end of the American Revolution, the Treaty of Paris returned Florida to Spain. Spain had fought against the British. (page 13)**

Territorial Florida

Page 15

Short Answer:

What is the definition of “Seminole”? **The name could have two different meanings: wildmen or runaways. (page 15)**

Talk About It:

Why do you think the U.S. government wanted to move Native Americans west of the Mississippi River? Was this right or wrong? How would you have feel if the government told you to leave your home? **Student answers will vary.**

Reading Check:

Where did the remaining Seminoles go after the end of the Second Seminole War? **They retreated to the Everglades in South Florida. (page 16)**

Page 17

Short Answer:

1. How many wars did the Seminoles fight against the U.S.? **They fought three wars against the U.S. (page 15)**
2. Which war was the most costly? **Second Seminole War. (page 16)**

Reading Check:

Why did runaway slaves come to Florida? **They found freedom under Spanish rule, some joining and living with the Seminoles. (page 17)**

Page 19

Short Answer:

1. Refer to the image caption for John Horse.

a. What does the caption tell you about John Horse? **Born to a Seminole father and African mother, John Horse (1812-1882), also known as John Cavallo, became a Black Seminole leader during the Second Seminole War. He was captured in 1837 with Osceola, Coacoochee (Wildcat) and other Seminoles at a meeting under a white flag of truce. He and Coacoochee escaped their prison at Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) in St. Augustine. In December 1837, Colonel Zachary Taylor's troops engaged Seminole warriors at the Battle of Okeechobee. As part of the Seminole force fighting Taylor, John Horse led Black Seminoles during the battle. He later surrendered and was sent to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River. He then led a group of Black Seminoles into Mexico. John was able to secure land for his people from the Mexican government before died. (page 19)**

b. Get online and visit the web site about John Horse, <http://www.johnhorse.com>. Click on "Highlights. Scroll down to 1838, click on it and find Jesup's Proclamation. Read the proclamation (it is four slides long).

-What did you learn about Jesup's Proclamation? **Student answers will vary.**

-Continue to explore the web site. Write down two new pieces of information about John Horse that is not in the caption. **Student answers will vary.**

2. The translation of people in the Creek language is _____. ***I-sti.* (page 20)**

3. "Toklan" is the number two in what language? **Miccosukee. (page 20)**

Statehood to The Civil War

Page 21

Reading Check:

Why did Florida have to wait to become a state? **Florida was a slaveholding state and had only 57,000 people, not enough to be a state. Congress would only allow Florida to be a state when another territory was ready, but it had to be a non-slave holding territory. (page 21)**

Research:

What does "secede" mean? **A state separates from the other states under the same government. (page 21)**

Short Answer:

1. What caused South Carolina and the other Southern states to secede from the Union?

The 1860 election of Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States. (page 21)

2. What event was caused by this action? **The Civil War.**

Reading Check:

1. What kind of food did Florida provide to the Confederacy? **Pork, fish, fruit, salt, and cattle. (page 21)**

2. What state capital, east of the Mississippi River, was never captured by Union forces? **Tallahassee. (page 22)**

3. Explain sharecropping? **Sharecropping allowed former slaves to farm the landowner's land in exchange for a share or part of the crops grown on the land. (page 22)**

Short Answer:

What did the Southern states have to do before rejoining the Union? **Rewrite their constitution, abolish slavery, pass the 14th Amendment granting citizenship to all people born in the U.S. (page 22)**

Page 23

Reading Check:

What did General Winfield Scott recommend to President Lincoln? **Scott recommended a naval blockade of southern ports. (page 23)**

Short Answer:

1. What was the purpose of the Anaconda Plan?

General Winfield Scott's Anaconda Plan was designed to cutoff the Confederacy so that the it could not ship out nor receive any goods that would support their war efforts. (pages 23-24)

2. Why was it called the "Great Snake?" **Scott's plan was sometimes referred to as Scott's Great Snake because Union naval forces blockaded the Southern states along the Atlantic coast, Gulf Coast, and the Mississippi River. (page 24)**

Reading Check:

1. What is a blockade runner? **A Confederate ship that would run the Union naval blockade transporting goods to sell or trade for war supplies needed by the Confederacy. (page 23)**

2. Who was Josiah Walls? Why is he important? **Walls was a former slave who was a teacher, selected as a delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1868, and served in the Florida Senate. He was the first African American in Florida history to be elected to the U.S. Congress. (page 22)**

The Early Pioneers

Page 25

Reading Check:

Why did people come to Florida? **Because of the warm weather, available land, and for growing crops. (page 25)**

Short Answer:

1. Describe the typical house of the settlers. **The early pioneer homes were constructed out of wood poles, materials scavenged from the beaches, and palm fronds. (page 25)**

2. What ship brought 20,000 coconuts? **The *Providencia*. (page 26)**

3. How did the coconuts change our area? **Thousands of coconuts were planted in the area which grew into coconut groves. Several communities took their names from all of the coconut palm trees. (page 26)**

Reading Check:

1. How long was the Jupiter and Lake Worth Railroad? Why was it closed? **The railroad was 7.5 miles long. It could not compete with Flagler's Florida East Coast Railroad. (page 27)**

2. Why was the railroad also called the Celestial Railroad? **The railway was named the Celestial Railroad because of the stops: Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Juno. (page 26)**

Research:

Go online and visit www.pbchistoryonline.org. Click on "Pioneers" then "Teaching and Preaching." Read the web page.

• What did you learn about Hattie Gale and the first schoolhouse? **Student answers will vary.**

Page 27

Map Skill:

Using a map, trace the route the barefoot mailmen had to walk from Lake Worth to Miami. **Should be along the Atlantic Coast of southeast Florida and include Palm Beach, Lake Worth (the body of water not the city), Delray Beach, Hillsboro Inlet, Fort Lauderdale, Biscayne Bay, and Miami. (page 27)**

Write About It:

Write a one-page essay about what it would be like to be a barefoot mailman. **Student answers will vary.**

Reading Check:

Refer to Millie Gildersleeve.

1. What was the author's purpose for writing "Millie Gildersleeve?" **To highlight one of the area's early African American pioneers. (page 26)**

2. How did she contribute to the pioneer community? **She was a midwife who assisted Dr. Potter deliver children born to pioneer families. (page 26)**

Math Skills:

If you made \$600 a year as a barefoot mailman, how much pay did you receive a month?

\$50 a month. ($600 \div 12 = 50$)

The Flagler Era Boom To Bust

Page 29

Reading Check:

What benefits did the railroad provide to Palm Beach County? **The railroad brought wealthy visitors and new residents and businesses to Palm Beach County, shipped vegetables and fruits faster to northern markets and helped the area's economy. (pages 29-30)**

Think About It:

Why do you think Flagler named his first hotel the Ponce de Leon Hotel? **Student answers may vary. Flagler named the hotel after Juan Ponce de Leon, the Spaniard who claimed Florida for Spain in 1513.**

Reading Check:

What are some reasons that led to the Land Bust in Florida in the 1920s? **Housing costs went up in Florida, the railway system could not transport all the building materials needed to build homes and businesses, land prices stopped going up, so many of the speculators could not sell their property. Now there were thousands of acres of overpriced land without any buyers. Many landowners lost everything. To make matters worse, newspapers told readers to stay away from Florida. In addition to these problems, several natural disasters hurt Florida's economy. (page 30)**

Page 31

Reading Check:

1. Who was Henry Plant and what did he accomplish? **Plant developed Florida's west coast, built the Tampa Bay Hotel, and established a steamship line to the Caribbean. (page 30)**

2. Refer to the "Alligator Joe" article to answer the following questions.

A. What is the most likely reason the author wrote the article?

- a. **To discuss an early tourist attraction. (page 31)**
- b. To let readers know about Alligator Joe.
- c. Joe's contribution to local history.
- d. Early wildlife preservation.

B. Which of the following is an activity mentioned in the article?

- a. Going to Disney World.
- b. **Take in the sights at Munyon Island. (page 31)**
- c. Driving to Sea World.
- d. All the above.

C. What is Alligator Joe's real name? **Warren Frazee. (page 31)**

D. What did the 1903 newspaper account say about Alligator Joe? **Alligator Joe had "hundreds of alligators and crocodiles," and the farm was only "about a mile from Royal Poinciana grounds on cycle path." Anyone desiring to walk or take a wheelchair ride could break up the trip with a stop at Joe's to visit the reptiles and the occasional manatee. (page 31)**

E. According to the article, who was Old Jumbo? **"Old Jumbo," one of Joe's alligators, was 2,000 years old and weighed 2,000 pounds. (page 31)**

A Florida Land Boom Cartoon (page 32)

What is this cartoonist saying about the state of Florida during the Florida Land Boom in 1925? **Student answers will vary. Possibly that the land boom attracted thousands of people to Florida, some to seek their fortune in real estate.**

Why do you think the "Old woman in the shoe" was used? **Student answers will vary. The artist may have used the Old Woman in the Shoe because there were so many new comers Florida didn't know what to do with them.**

What is being sold in the cartoon? **Lots (land).**

From looking at the cartoon, what do think the artist is trying to convey to the readers about Florida's population? **The artist might be trying to say that many people were coming to Florida to buy real estate and that some of the land was still under water. Some were coming here to get rich by purchasing and selling land.**

Do you think this is a funny or serious cartoon? **Student answers will vary**

Why? **Student answers will vary.**

The Great Depression World War II

Page 33

Reading Check:

What did the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) do for Florida? **The CCC was created and brought to Florida in 1933. The U.S. government hired more than 40,000 young men in Florida. Some people were put to work to help preserve natural resources. They helped establish new state parks and planted over 13 million trees in Florida. In addition, the people working with the CCC replaced the Oversea Railroad with the Overseas Highway. (page 33)**

What occurred in October 1929? **The Stock market crash. (page 33)**

1. Who was Zora Neale Hurston? **Zora Neale Hurston, who was an anthropologist, folklorist, and novelist traveled the South collecting stories and writing about rural areas of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana. (page 34)**

2. Go online and research Hurston. Write a one-page report about her and her contributions. **Student answers will vary.**

As You Read:

List and explain the various ways the people and places of Palm Beach County helped the war effort. **World War II helped Florida recover from the Depression, Florida businesses made war supplies, more than 250,000 Floridians joined the armed forces, pilots trained here, military bases were established throughout Florida, there was shipbuilding, and women worked on farms and industries. (page 34)**

Page 35

Reading Check:

1. What does POW stand for? **Prisoner of War. (page 34)**
2. What school was at Boca Raton Army Air Field? **Radar school. (page 35)**
3. Radar is an acronym. What does it stand for? **Radio detection and ranging. (page 35)**
4. What command was established at Morrison Field? **Air Transport Command. (page 35)**
5. When did Morrison Field open? **1936. (page 35)**

Short Answer:

1. Why did the prisoners go on strike? **They went on strike because their cigarette rations were reduced. (page 35).**
2. What job did the prisoners-of-war do at the Belle Glade POW camp? **They worked in a bean-canning factory, helped build the Hoover Dike around Lake Okeechobee, and cut sugarcane. (pages 35-36)**
3. Explain what “flying the hump” was? **Flying over the Himalayas Mountains. (page 35)**

Think About It:

1. Why did the government take away people’s land? **People were forced to sell their land for a military airport under the Second War Purposes Act. (page 35)**
2. Why do you think the African American soldiers were segregated from the white troops? **Because at the time Blacks and whites were segregated in society and the military because of race.**

Research:

What are hurricane hunters? Why are they necessary? **Hurricane hunters are aircrews who fly into tropical storms to gather weather data. They are necessary because their flights provide needed information by meteorologists who can provide information about storms to the public.**

Post-World War II to Present

Page 37

Reading Check:

1. What is Florida's rank in population? **Florida is the fourth most populated state in the United States. (page 37)**
2. Make a list of names and occupations of the African Americans mentioned in this section. **They worked on Flagler's railroads, and at the hotels, had their own businesses, ran wheelchair businesses, farmers, doctors, dentists, politics, lawyers. Hale Mickens, Will Melton, the Gildersleeves, Dr. Thomas LeRoy Jefferson, Dr. Warren Hale Collie, Dr. Joseph Wiley Jenkins, F. Malcolm Cunningham Sr., Eva Mack. (pages 37-41)**
3. Look at the Population Chart. In which decade did Palm Beach County have the most population growth? **1990. (page 37)** Which decade did Florida have the least population growth? **1920. (page 37)**

As You Read:

1. In the text, highlight the names of the groups that are part of Palm Beach County's diverse population. **African Americans, Japanese-Yamato Colony, Hispanics, Haitian Americans, Jews. (pages 38-40)**
2. Using a map, identify the different areas where African Americans lived in the late 1800s-1900s. **Lake Worth, Palm Beach, West Palm Beach, Riviera Beach, Boynton Beach, Delray Beach. (page 38)**

Page 39

Reading Check:

1. Where did the people of the Yamato Colony come from? **Japan. (page 39)** What happened to them? **By World War II, most had returned to Japan or moved to other states. (page 39)**
2. Where is the largest Haitian population in the United States? **Delray Beach. (page 39)**
3. What type of contributions have people of Jewish heritage made in Palm Beach County? **Business, Politics, newspapers, support local organizations by donating money. (page 40)**

Map Skill:

Using a world map, identify the countries that the different Hispanic groups are coming from? **Cuba, Puerto Rico, Central and South America. (page 39)**

Add It Up:

What is the difference between the number of Jews in Palm Beach County in 1950 compared to 1980? **86,000. $89,000 - 3,000 = 86,000$. (page 40)**

Imagine That:

Write a fictional story with either Lillie Pierce Voss or Susan DuBois as one of the main characters. **Student answers will vary.**

Page 41

Short Answer:

List some of Florida's modern industries. **Tourism, agriculture, construction, real estate, aeronautics, computers, and plastics. (page 42)**

Map Skill:

Using a map of Florida, find Cape Canaveral.

Think About and Discuss:

How will residents of Palm Beach County and Florida deal with continued growth? **Student answers will vary.**

Reading Check:

Who are the Fanjuls? **A family of sugar cane growers. (page 42)** Where are they from?

Cuba (page 42) What kind of business do they operate? **Sugar cane growers. (page 42)**

What crops do they grow? **Sugar cane and rice. (page 42)**

Florida Agriculture

Page 3

Reading Check

1. What is the EAA? **The Everglades Agricultural Area. (page 3)**

2. The root words for agriculture are from what language?

a. Spanish

b. French

c. Germany

d. Latin (page 3)

3. a. What is the most popular sweet pepper? **The bell pepper is the most popular sweet pepper in the United States. (page 2)**

b. What happens to the pepper when it changes color? **As the pepper matures, its color changes from green to red and it becomes sweeter. (page 2)**

Think and Compare

What is horticulture? **Horticulture is the art and science of the cultivation (growing) of plants. (page 2)**

Is it different than agriculture? **Yes, horticulture focuses on the cultivation of plants whereas agriculture is the practice of cultivating the soil for producing crops and/or raising livestock. (pages 2-3)**

Writing Activity

Write a poem about your favorite fruit or vegetable. **Student answers will vary.** Poet Ogden Nash wrote this poem about celery:

Celery raw,
Develops the jaw,
But celery, stewed,
is more quietly
chewed.

Page 5

Reading Check

1. How many crops are grown in Palm Beach County? **26 major crops. (page 3)**
2. Radish is related to what plant?
 - a. Rice
 - b. Celery
 - c. Mustard (page 4)**
 - d. Cucumber
3. Who founded the Yamato Colony? **Joseph Sakai. (page 5)** What was the purpose of the colony? **It was an agricultural settlement. (page 5)** What fruit did they first focus on growing? **Pineapples. (page 5)**
4. Lettuce is a member of what family?
 - a. Radish
 - b. Sunflower (page 4)**
 - c. Grass
 - d. None of the above
5. How many acres of land are drained for every mile of canal cut? **900 acres. (page 5)**
For every five miles of canal cut? **4,500 acres (900 x 5 = 4500)**

Short Answer

1. List three fruits that are citrus. **Oranges, tangerines, grapefruits, lemons, and limes. (page 5)**
2. What breed of cow is a cross between a Hereford and a Brahman? **A Braford. (page 4)**

Reading Check

What business was first in the Glades, fishing or farming? **Fishing. (page 5)**

Page 7

Think and Solve

1. Sugar cane stalks average 10% sugar by weight. If a farmer gets 4,000 pounds of

sugarcane stalks from his field, how much sugar will he be able to produce from the stalks? **400 pounds of sugar from 4,000 pounds of sugar cane stalk. ($4000 \times .10 = 400$ pounds of sugar)**

2. If Florida Crystal's Okeelanta plant processes 22,000 tons of sugar a day, how many tons of sugar will be processed in 30 days? **660,000 tons of sugar would be processed in 30 days. ($22000 \times 30 = 660,000$)**

Reading Check

1. What kind of predator bird is being used to control rats and mice in the Glades? **Barn owls are being used to control rats and mice. (page 7)**

2. In 2014, one farmer supplied 155 people. How many people can five farmers supply? Nine farmers? **775 people. ($155 \times 5 = 775$)**

3. Is the tomato native to:

a. Europe

b. Africa

c. Americas (page 6)

d. Asia

4. Technically, the tomato is:

a. Fruit (page 6)

b. Vegetable

Page 9

Think and Solve

If you have 1,500 dairy cows and they give 7,000 gallons of milk a day, how many gallons of milk does each cow give a day? **Each cow would give 4.6 gallons of milk a day. ($7000 \div 1500 = 4.6$ gallons)**

Reading Check

1. What is hydroponics? **A technique of growing plants, without soil, in a water solution containing dissolved nutrients. (page 2)**

2. What farm in Palm Beach County practices hydroponic farming? **Pero Family Farms. (pages 2, 9)**

Think and Write

If you were a farmer, which farming method would you practice: organic farming or hydroponic farming? Why? **Student answers will vary.**